



Focus

Safe Ballast Discharge

PLEASE! Follow these safe ballast discharge guidelines. Discharging ballast water and sediments in port can introduce exotic species and diseases that lead to major economic, health, and environmental problems. For example:

- Zebra mussels (introduced to the U.S. in the mid-1980s) have cost more than \$1 billion to control.
- Cholera and other bacteria and viruses can survive long-term inside ballast holding tanks. A recent study by the Smithsonian Institute found cholera in ballast water on 15 ships.
- More than 50 non-native aquatic species have been introduced to Puget Sound waters, including the European Green Crab and the Purple Varnish Clam, which threaten local shellfish growers. The experience of midwest states shows that damage from these introductions exceed millions of dollars each year.

Washington state now has a ballast water law administered by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW). As of September 22, 2000, vessels must submit copies of the Coast Guard's Ballast Water Reporting Form (below) to WDFW. Vessels may not discharge ballast water into state waters with a salinity level of less than 30 parts per thousand and with viable aquatic organisms. For more information, you may visit Ecology's Web site at <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/spills/spills.html> or contact:

Scott Smith
Aquatic Nuisance Species Director
Department of Fish & Wildlife
600 Capitol Way N.
Olympia, Washington 98501-1091

Phone: (360) 902-2724
E-mail: smithsss@dfw.wa.gov

Ballast Water Reports may be faxed
to: (360) 902-2845

Basic Guidelines

When Loading Ballast

- Do not load ballast in shallow waters or near dredging operations. Silt may contain cysts, unwanted aquatic organisms, and diseases.
- Do not load ballast where there is a known outbreak of disease or where algal blooms occur.
- Record in the ship's log book or ballast log:
 - Amount of ballast taken
 - Dates of loading
 - Tank/hold number
 - Geographic locations of loading
 - Salinity

- Sample salinity from ballast tanks or from a supply piping tap, not from surface sea water (seawater salinity may vary significantly with depth).
- Clean anchors, cables, chain lockers, suction wells, fire main systems and other items that might retain contaminated water or sediment, when practicable.

When Discharging Ballast

- Do not discharge ballast obtained outside Washington waters in Washington waters, unless from an open-ocean exchange.
- Exchange ballast water in deep water, preferably 2,000 meters or more.

